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acknowledges, based on Ratzel's *Anthropogeographie*. The work, however, presents a convenient summary of accepted principles on the influence of climate on man's social and economic life. The extravagant claims of such men as Buckle are shown to be without foundation. The subjection of man to his climatic environment is far more indirect than is usually supposed. Not even through work and wages can it be shown, as Buckle argued, that climate indirectly controls social and industrial organization. On the other hand, there is no doubt that climate is an important influence. Just exactly in what way it does influence the social life of man the author of the present book does not attempt to say. The problem is evidently both biological and psychological, involving, on the one side, the whole theory of organic adaptation, and on the other, the whole psychological theory of stimulus and response. The author contents himself with a factual presentation of the relations of man and his climatic environment.

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Studies in the American Race Problem. By ALFRED HOLT STONE.
With an Introduction and Three Papers by WALTER F.
WILLCOX. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1908.
Pp. xxii, 555. \$2 net.)

Most of the papers in this volume have already appeared in various periodicals within the past ten years. Owing to the separate authorship and the varied character of the subjects discussed there is no claim to any organic unity other than that which results from a consistent purpose to investigate fairly and to report frankly the several aspects of the question studied. Mr. Stone has been known to economic students for many years as a scholarly southern man who, as a cotton planter and an employer of negro labor, is at the same time a profound student of the race question in its widest aspects. One of the most striking features of the papers in the present volume is his demonstration of the fact that the specifically American problem is at bottom identical with the larger world problem of race contact, and is therefore a question of social conduct rather than of individual or sectional interest.

For those who are concerned chiefly with the economic aspects of the question the papers on *The Negro in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta* and *A Plantation Experiment* will have most interest. The experiment with negro labor on the author's plantation, the failure of which is discussed in the second of the papers, was one of the most instructive that has been made in the South since the Civil War. Foremost among the causes of this failure, as also of the negro's lack of economic advancement in general, he places the incurable restlessness and instability of the race. In marked contrast stand the Italian cotton growers who are coming in increasing numbers into the districts along the lower Mississippi. Mr. Stone holds no brief for Italian labor; nevertheless his pages present the strongest showing yet made of the economic possibilities for the South and, by consequence, for the negro that lie in Italian immigration. Notwithstanding the poor success of his own experiment Mr. Stone believes that labor conditions in his district are better than in the average southern community. He attributes this to the absence of white artisans. In the paper on *The Economic Future of the Negro* he arrives at the conclusion, which Booker T. Washington has often stated, that black laborers are unfitted for competition with whites, and he shows that in the North the negro is being gradually driven out of whatever lines he once followed with success. He concludes, with Washington, that the economic field of the negro is by a process of elimination, being again gradually narrowed to the agricultural districts of the southern states.

If Mr. Stone's views on race relations—"the torrid zone of race problem discussions"—are those of the average southern man, they are at least based on an unusually wide survey of race contacts in all parts of the world. He finds essentially the same issues and the same friction wherever races of diverse degrees of culture and political capacity, and particularly white and black races, have come in contact, in India, in South Africa, in Jamaica. Moreover in the northern states, although actual friction and discrimination are not generally conspicuous, they begin to develop whenever and wherever the percentage of black population rises appreciably. If one attempted to summarize his chapters on *Race Problems*, *Contrasts and Parallels* and on *Foundations of our Differences* the essence might be put into the formula that race friction is dependent on the quantitative distribution of the population ethno-

logically considered. Given an equal proportion of black population, a northern state would resort to race-separation legislation as stringent as Mississippi has found necessary. Most of the notable achievement attributed to the negro Mr. Stone believes to have been the work of mulattoes, that "unconsidered element" which is gradually developing separate culture groups within the race. Mr. Stone's chapter on The Negro in Politics illustrates the poise and sanity of his attitude on a phase of the question that is rarely discussed without passion. His closing words well state this attitude: "What the negro needs just now is a political rest cure. His daily litany should include a prayer to be let alone" (p. 421).

The well-known papers by Professor Willcox on Negro Criminality, Census Statistics of the Negro and the Probable Increase of the Negro Race in the United States have already become classics. As the work of a northern man and as the product of academic investigation they furnish an excellent complement to Mr. Stone's chapters. It is characteristic of the growing trend towards unity of judgment among thoughtful students of this problem that these two authors, each approaching the subject from his own angle, have reached conclusions that are essentially in harmony. It is scarcely too much to say that no other book on the negro problem has reached and held so high a level of scientific thoroughness and passionless judgment.

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ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

Economic Coöperation among Negro Americans. Edited by W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS. (Atlanta, Georgia: The Atlanta University Press, 1908. Pp. 184. \$1).

This is the twelfth volume of the Atlanta University Studies devoted to negro problems. Nominally an investigation of coöperation among negroes, it is in fact an outline of the more important economic activities of the race in America before and since emancipation. It consists of three sections which treat of The Background, The Development of Coöperation, and Types of Coöperation, the last occupying two-thirds of the book. Aside from the introduction there is little independent discussion, tabulated figures and quotations from the standard authorities being